

Daily Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co. 123

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1864.

The daily scene in the Legislature, are the assaults on the Confederate Government. It is taxed with all the legislation of Congress, and is held to account for the unauthorized conduct of subordinates, as though such misconduct were avowed, while the enemy are endeavoring to enervate the Confederacy with a chain of subjugation. Our legislators who have the control, make no effort to inspire resistance, but use every endeavor to dispirit and discourage the temper of the people.

Various series of resolutions have been introduced—all of them more or less agitating and denunciatory. The Congressional legislation is pronounced despotic, and the laws of the Confederacy stigmatized as odious, oppressive and unconstitutional; and some of these resolutions invite the representation in Congress from this State to abandon their places and come home, in certain contingencies, while others counsel resistance to the law, and collision with the Confederate authorities. It is a sad and deplorable spectacle, that we are compelled to witness here in Raleigh from day to day. It cannot well be judged of by persons at a distance.

The acts of conscription, the impressment laws, the anticipated suspension of the *habeas corpus*, are seized on as causes of fear; and all of them are denounced as unconstitutional. Now take the last act suspending the *habeas corpus*. Is there a judicial tribunal in the land which pronounced it unconstitutional? Not one, that we are aware of. Two out of three of the Judges of the Supreme Court in this State, have incidentally held that it was constitutional, and that it properly covered the cases of persons seeking to avoid the military service. Judge Battle refused to order the writ, because it appeared upon the face of the application, that the party was in arrest, upon a charge of seeking to avoid military service; and Judge Manly delivered an able opinion, sustaining by very strong implication the constitutionality of the act; and Judge Pearson has not held the contrary. Yet Mr. Fowler's resolutions fly right in the face of all the judicial decisions yet made on the question, and undertake to pronounce a legal effect of the suspension of the writ, which would narrow this great measure of public safety which is only resorted to in times of great peril, down to mere nothing—less, indeed, than that other process for preventing crime, to wit, putting the party suspected under recognizance for good behavior.

So of the conscription law. It is yet assailed as a despotic measure—as unconstitutional; notwithstanding that in this State, and in all the other States, the question has been raised either directly or incidentally, and the most solemn and weighty authority that judicial decision can afford, has placed the conscript acts under the shadow of the Constitution.

So of the impressment law of last session. Mr. Phillips and those who support his resolutions, denounce this measure as against the Constitution, and he goes so far as to denounce as robbery, the acts of the Government agents who impress property under the provisions of that law.

We have not intended to lose sight of great hardships necessarily entailed by the war upon the people, and we can readily understand how sensibly they must feel—the impressment of their persons, when they are taken out of civil life and from their occupations, more or less lucrative, and placed in the army where the compensation is not lucrative at all. So of the impressment of property. We can see and appreciate the hardships of having one's property impressed at will—the more so when impressed and a less compensation allowed than the full market value; but no one will deny that impressment is one of the actual necessities of the war; and if the people would conduct the war to a final success, they must yield to this necessity. When the necessity for impressment is conceded, the next thing is to have it so managed as to inflict as light an inconvenience as possible. It cannot be expected that the government shall pay full prices for what it impresses. Such a course would bankrupt the government beyond peradventure; and if the people exact this, then they distinctly announce their purpose not to submit to the necessary sacrifices to carry on the war. It is not contemplated in the provision of the Constitution by which private property is taken for the public, that full value is to be paid for it—for the phrase "just compensation," does not mean the market value. The amount of compensation is not allowed by the Constitution to rest with the owner of the property, but it is clearly intended to be ascertained by persons chosen for the purpose. And what is to be deemed just, is to be arrived at by taking into consideration not only the value of the property, but all the circumstances—the needs of the government, the condition of the currency, the use to which the property is to be applied. Nor can impressment be at all compared with taxation. It rests on a principle wholly different, and it is no more an injustice to impress the horse of a man who has a horse, and have the corn of another impressed, because the government does not need the corn, than it is to impress a man who is forty-nine years and eleven months of age, and leave another who is fifty years old unimpressed.

This impressment of private property is neither a novelty in war, nor a peculiarity with this government. All the governments of the world recognize an act upon the principle; and no where, not in any country, does the government pay to the owner full market value. Nor are impressments confined to times of war. In North Carolina, by enact-

ments of law, private property has been impressed for the public use—and never is the owner permitted to set his value upon the property impressed. We recollect, Mr. Phillips, when a member of the House of Commons in 1862, had charge of several Plant Roads corporations, for which he introduced acts of incorporation. In all his charters was a section enabling the company to locate and obtain title to land. In other words, the corporation having ascertained the location of its road by survey, could proceed to impress the land; and whether the owners were willing or not, to obtain a title to it; and when it was unwilling to give the price asked by the owner, a process of ascertaining the just compensation was taken. Suppose the assessors, be they called jury or commissioners (and they were called each indiscriminately) fixed the compensation, as was often done, at less than the owner could sell it for, would Mr. Phillips have inveighed against the State of North Carolina for robbing? This is precisely our case. Here the assessors are disinterested men, and from their decisions the dissatisfied party may appeal to a final umpire.

We are not at present justifying the present difference between the schedule prices and market value. This gap may be too great. But that is an error of judgment in the Commissioners, or it may arise from the fluctuation of value in the intermediate period for which the schedule is fixed; but the remedy is by satisfying the Commissioners. Congress is engaged in modifying the impressment laws. We have every reason to think that it will endeavor to reach as near as possible to favor the interests of the people. We hope it will. We would be glad to see every hardship removed. But neither the people are benefited, nor the cause advanced, by the unwise and intemperate accusations which Mr. Phillips and his associates use towards the government.

And as for the counselling of revolution, it has a gravity beyond that of a mere imprudence—it is to say the least of it, of most mischievous tendency.

From Richmond.

The last Richmond papers say there was not even a rumor of any operations by the enemy around that city. The enemy's troops which crossed to the South side of the James, near Dutch Gap, on the 7th, were separated from our forces, opposite the point of debarcation, by low, marshy ground, which made an attack upon them almost impossible. The same circumstances must make the position one of no value. If our troops cannot get in, the enemy cannot get out.

The Examiner thinks the reconnaissance by General Longstreet on Saturday, and the shelling of Fort Gilmer the same day, were, in the opinion of many observers, the closing events of the expiring year on the lines below Richmond. No movement of importance, it is thought, will be undertaken by either side until after the first of January. We have however a wary foe to contend against, and we may be sure they will avail themselves of the slightest opportunity to obtain an advantage. Let our pickets, therefore, be ever on the *qui vive*.

From the South side we have nothing of interest. It is presumed that Warren's riding column has succeeded in returning to the lines of the main army.

BRILLIANT EXPLOIT IN THE VALLEY.

On December 6th, Lieut. Baylor, of the 12th Virginia cavalry, with 40 men, surprised and totally routed 60 Yankees, of the 21st New York, killed, wounded and captured all except 13, without the loss of a man. A few days previous he captured the post at Charlottesville and Keys, near Harper's Ferry. Yankee loss 85 men and 116 horses. At this place Baylor lost his brother, a noble boy of sixteen, and George Crayton wounded. The prisoners and horses were safely brought out.

The Yankee scouting party had started out with the intention of breaking up Baylor's party, but had given up the idea, and were returning to camp, when Baylor's men with a peculiar yell rushed upon them, and of that motley band of Irish Yankees who started out with such bright hopes, but thirteen reached camp to tell the tale.

The Army of Tennessee.

Our exchanges bring us encouraging reports from this army. Equipments for recruits are being sent forward enough to march triumphantly through Middle Tennessee, should the weather and the roads prove favorable.

The impression prevails with well informed parties connected with the army, that Nashville will be recaptured before Christmas, and that should Breckinridge's new campaign prove successful, Chattanooga and Knoxville will be evacuated much sooner.

The reports we have been receiving for several days past relative to large accessions to the army from the citizens of Tennessee, we have room to believe have much foundation in truth. The attempt on the part of the Federal authorities to enforce the draft in Tennessee and Kentucky, can have no other tendency than to increase Hood's army.

The following despatch from Gov. Harris, though not of a recent date, evinces the spirit of the army and people of Tennessee:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, COLUMBIA, November 28, via BARTON, December 9.—The enemy evacuated Columbia last night and are retreating on Nashville. Our army is in good health and most excellent spirits, and are vigorously pressing the enemy's rear, while Forrest will harass his front and flanks.

Supplies are abundant, and the people are delighted beyond measure at our return. The Tennessee regiments will be filled.

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

If the leaders of the House of Commons were directing their abilities to useful and practical legislation, so that the searching eye might discover some one single measure of benefit to the country, as the fruit of their labor, then there might be some slight excuse for the parade of their works before the public. But what will the people say of this ostentatious display of speeches "published by request," which is ripening into a fashion, and is burdening the air with the odor of fulsome flattery on the one hand, and gratified vanity on the other. No such pretentious demonstrations marked the introduction of the great Parliamentary characters of other days. The speeches of Patrick Henry, Edmund Burke, and all great statesmen, if brought out on the special request of admiring friends, were never so produced, except the effort of intellectual power and of public benefit. But here in the North Carolina House of Commons, it is only necessary for any man to speak a speech that will fill two or three columns, and forthwith there goes out to him from *breasts* full of admiration, overflowing quantities of the milk of sweet approval, (say a pint or more,) and earnest, sincere, nay, positively anxious desires, that the speech should be printed; and lo! forthwith appears the exquisite correspondence.

"Sir, We have heard with feelings impossible to be repressed, and listened to with the most staid emotion, the exuberant and redundant elaboration of condensed and concentrated philosophy, so happily, harmoniously and unmanly blended and mixed with eloquence and humor, argument and want of argument, pathos and bathos, with which you were pleased to amuse and to attempt to instruct the House of Commons this day; and being unwilling that such a light should be kept under any given number of bushels, we pray, entreat, beseech and supplicate, and if necessary implore, that you write out this transcendently luminous exposition for publication, and that soon, and gratify

A BURSTING PUBLIC.

And thereupon a short, intensely modest, but supremely thankful answer is returned, highly favorable—and the "baby is born." And thus party politicians tickle and are tickled, to their intense satisfaction.

The Fight at Bellfield.

We learn from Col. W. A. Farham, commanding the Black Water department, and who was present at the recent fight at Bellfield, that all the troops engaged were commanded by Lt. Col. John J. Garnett, of N. C., commanding the Post at Hicksford. When Major General Hampton reached that place and inspected the works and dispositions of Lt. Col. Garnett, he was so well satisfied with their strength and adaptation, that he left the entire front of the enemy's advancing column of some 20,000, of all arms, to be met by Col. G., while he swung his cavalry force around to the left flank, and Gen. A. P. Hill moved upon his right flank. And so admirably and efficiently were Col. Garnett's batteries and men employed, that his forces alone had met and defeated the enemy, and caused him to beat a hasty retreat, before either Gens. Hampton or Hill had time to reach and attack his flanks.

Col. Farham informs us that great credit attaches to Col. Garnett for the skill, promptness and vigor with which he handled his troops and defenses—losing only some four or five killed and only a like number wounded; while his raking fires laid at least a hundred Yankees low, and caused the balance to fly in terror back to their entrenchments for protection.

It affords us great pleasure to record this testimonial of the ability and success of this gallant officer. We understand that the services of Lt. Col. Garnett are so highly appreciated by a distinguished officer commanding another important department, that he has made special application for him, where he is to take command of two battalions. We feel confident he will add new laurels in this new field of operations to those so worthily won at Hicksford.

Legislative Summary.

Councillors of State and Trustees of the University were voted for yesterday. No result was declared.

In the Senate, the bill to consolidate the Militia and Home Guards, came up on its first reading.

In the House, on Wednesday night at 11 o'clock the Revenue Bill passed its third reading. Yesterday nothing of importance was done.

Dr. E. Burke Haywood has been appointed by Governor Vance a Director in the Insane Asylum of North Carolina, to fill the unexpired term of Lawrence Hinton, deceased.

HEADQUARTERS 6TH N. C. REGT.

February 22, 1864.

WM. F. McKESSON, Esq.
Dear Sir—At the request of the war-worn soldiers, from Burke county, in my regiment, I desire to express to you their high appreciation of your uniform kindness to their suffering families, and especially to return thanks for your generous donation of shoes, by which they were shod, when otherwise suffering would have ensued. And more recently for your magnificent present of serviceable winter shoes to every man in the company, who had a representative in this command.

Never, my dear sir, can they or I find words to express our gratitude and admiration for your noble conduct; but, while we ourselves are poor indeed, we trust that He who hath shielded us will reward you.

With grateful feelings for your kind partiality to me, individually, I have the honor to be,

Your obliged humble servant,

SAMUEL McOD TATE,

Lt. Col. 6th N. C.

Editors Confederate: With the hope that others may be induced to follow so good an example as Mr. McKESSON has given, I send you this for publication.

From the Augusta Register Dec. 13.

The Field.

The fighting near Coosawatchie, on the Charleston and Savannah road on Friday resulted decidedly in our favor.

Gen. Gartrell, who was seriously wounded in the fight, arrived here yesterday morning. He is doing pretty well. He was wounded by a fragment of a shell which slightly injured his left arm, and struck him in the left side, fracturing one rib badly, and injuring, if not fracturing, others. We hope, however, that his recovery may be speedy.

The residue of the gallant General and his brave men came to us from every mouth. The *Courier* gives the following report of the affair: "The enemy on Friday afternoon made an attack on our lines at Coosawatchie, and were again badly repulsed. The fight took place between the Tiffinville trestle work and the Coosawatchie bridge. The heaviest fighting was between the enemy's troops, consisting of a brigade of infantry and artillery, estimated at about three thousand, commanded by General Hatch, and the Georgia troops, under the command of General L. J. Gartrell, on our right, resting on Tiffinville Creek. All accounts concur in stating that the fight was hotly contested. The musketry firing was terrific. Our force was estimated at not over nine hundred, consisting of detachments of the 5th and 47th Georgia, and the 1st and 8d Georgia Reserves.

Skirmishing commenced early in the morning and was kept up with more or less vigor until four o'clock in the afternoon, when the engagement became general. The enemy attempted to gain possession of the Tiffinville Cut and trestle works, an important position commanding the line of railroad at Coosawatchie. Our troops, on the enemy's approach, gave a cheer and before they could come up charged them with great gallantry. The fight lasted about two hours and a half, the enemy being finally driven back to their entrenchments. The enemy's loss is said to have been very heavy, while ours will not exceed one hundred killed and wounded. General Gartrell was painfully wounded by a fragment of shell in the arm and side. Capt. Sixfield, a brave and gallant officer of the 47th Georgia was killed on the field; Captains Hartnett and Wood, of the 1st Georgia Reserves, were wounded.

The Reserves have received the highest encomiums for their distinguished bravery. The color bearer of the First Georgia having been wounded, a Lieutenant named Jones could not leave, took hold and rushing forward was killed within thirty yards of the enemy's line of battle.

From prisoners taken in this fight as well as from some of our own men who were captured and afterwards escaped, we learn that the enemy estimated their loss in last Thursday's engagement at between seven and eight hundred killed and wounded. Our loss in this action was seven killed and fifty wounded.

The enemy have evacuated Boyd's Landing, and established their base at Bee's Creek, from which there is a direct road to the Coosawatchie railroad bridge. Their gunboats in Bee's Creek command the battery in their present position near the line of railroad. A dispatch from Major General Jones, received last evening, reports all quiet at Coosawatchie and Pocatungo.

Of Sherman's movements we have plenty of rumors. Our latest and most reliable intelligence states that he is moving cautiously towards the coast below Savannah, probably for Genesis Point. Fighting was reported Saturday at Monteith, about ten miles from Savannah. The Savannah railroad was reported torn up from the former point to the junction of the Central and Savannah railroad. A day or two will develop Sherman's intentions. Our preparations to defeat him are believed to be ample.

The *Mercury* gives the following of the movements of Sherman:

Meantime Sherman has been pressing steadily towards the city. Our forces had fallen back to the junction of the Georgia Central and Charleston and Savannah Railroads, about three miles from the city. At this important point, which commands both roads, General Hardee took his stand.

We think correctly, that Sherman's forces were in Hardee's front, and that a demand for the surrender of the city having been refused, heavy fighting ensued, and was going on yesterday. Of the results, however, if any, no news whatever has reached us. We may hear something to-day.

The community of Savannah seem firm and quiet. For the present, the trains will cease to run through between the two cities.

Confederate Congress.

The proceedings are not of sufficient importance to interest our readers by detailed reports. We call a few items of pronouncement from the proceedings of Tuesday.

In the Senate, Mr. Graham, offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what disposition has been made of the machinery, implements, &c., of the Mint and Assay Office at Charlotte, N. C., and whether, in his opinion, the work of coining and assaying gold and silver may not be resumed thereat without further delay; which was agreed to.

The bill for the employment of free negroes and slaves to work upon fortifications, &c., passed the Senate, after several amendments, among which was the following by Mr. Graham: That all slaves impressed as heretofore provided, shall be held to labor and service as aforesaid for a time not more than twelve months at any one time, except with the consent of the owner.

In the House, the Currency bill was under discussion, in which some of the North Carolina delegation participated. Some amendments had been proposed.

Mr. Gilmer, of N. C., thought it best to carry out all the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury. The depreciation of the currency, in his opinion, is owing to the reluctance of the currency, and the belief on the part of the people that when the war is over it will not be redeemed in specie. We must reduce it, therefore, and also take such measures as will restore the confidence of the people in it. He consequently favored the bill as originally reported without the proposed amendment as to the change in the prices of the staples therein mentioned.

Mr. Smith, of North Carolina, offered a substitute for the 3d section of the bill, levying after the war a tax of 10 per cent. upon exports and imports. He estimated our exports according to the calculation of the Secretary of the Treasury, at three hundred millions.

Mr. Bridges, of N. C., opposed the substitute and advocated the original bill.

Mr. Peete called the question on the amendment, when it was lost.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA

SENATE.

Thursday, Dec. 16, 1864.

Resolutions of enquiry as to the legal necessity of the presence of the Legislature at the inauguration of His Excellency, the Governor, on the first of January next, were reported back to the Senate, with a statement that the committee did not consider the requirement imperative, nor was it such, in the opinion of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

Bills to incorporate the Granberry Iron Works, to pay bounty to soldiers, and allow the Junior Reserves the regular military bounty, passed their third readings respectively.

The Joint Select Committee on adjournment, reported in favor of adjourning on Friday the 23d, at 7 a. m., to meet on the first Monday in March, 1865.

Leave of absence till the end of the session was granted Mr. Matthews of Forsyth.

The hour for the special order having arrived, the Senate proceeded to vote for Councillors of State, Messrs. Charles E. Shober, Murdock McRae, and John Shackelford being put in nomination therefor.

The Senate then proceeded to an election for Trustees of the University, Messrs. John Pool, R. P. Dick, J. S. Amis, J. S. Cannon, S. F. Phillips, Dr. John Jordan and Dr. Peter E. Hines being put in nomination.

Pending the announcement of the result of the elections, the bill amendatory of the act regulating the Militia and Home Guard, was taken up, but shortly passed over, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House allowed Messrs. Love, McCormick and Grier (affirmative) and Messrs. Benbury, Alford, Bond of Burke, Bond of Gates, Caloway, Herbert, Henry, Ridgick, Russell, and Rogers (negative) to record their votes on the final passage of the Revenue bill; and also permitted Messrs. Love, Johnston, Phillips, and Wheeler (affirmative) and Messrs. Alston and McLean (negative) to record their votes on the *habeas corpus* resolutions.

Mr. Carson of Rutherford, moved to reconsider the vote by which the Revenue bill passed. Not agreed to.

Mr. Carter, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution involving the exemption of persons engaged in manufacturing woollen and cotton goods for the State.

Bills to amend Sec. 104, Revised Code, to make the robbery of dwelling houses a capital offence; to reclaim swamp lands; for the General Assembly in Raleigh; in relation to certain election returns in Lenoir, in reference to alien enemies and disloyal citizens; respecting the Home Guards of Clay county, and to allow whiskey to R. J. McCurry, were reported on unfavorably, and the reports were concurred in by the House.

Mr. Waight, from the Joint Select Committee on the question of adjournment, reported in favor of adjourning on Friday, the 23d of December at 7 a. m., to meet on the first Monday in March, 1865.

Mr. Haues moved to say Wednesday the 21st, to which the House agreed—yeas 57, noes 43.

The hour having then arrived for the election of Councillors of State the House proceeded to vote therefor, Messrs. Henry E. Colton, J. R. Hargrave, J. F. Wooten, L. D. Pender, A. G. Foster, W. J. Yates, N. L. Williams, R. J. A. Love, P. H. Winston, Wm. Eaton, Jr., W. J. Hill, E. M. Welborn, H. W. Gwin, J. H. Houghton, R. L. Patterson, A. T. Davidson, C. B. Sanders, Charles Shober, Henry A. Gilman, F. B. Satterthwaite, L. Eldridge, W. H. Harrison, W. B. Harris, W. S. DeLoach, and W. W. Buford.

This election being over the House proceeded to vote for five trustees of the University, Messrs. T. F. Morrissey, W. B. Wright, W. S. Battle, John A. Young, Purdy Richardson, Henry R. Bryan, Jas. T. Speight, S. F. Phillips, M. McChesne, Col. D. A. Barnes and D. A. Carter, Rev. Chas. F. Deems and H. B. Vance being in nomination.

Pending any announcement of the result of either election, the House adjourned to meet at 7 p. m. to-night.

Sherman's Movements.

We received, yesterday Augusta and Charleston papers of the 13th, which contain many conflicting accounts of the situation of affairs around Savannah. It was rumored in Augusta on the 12th, that Sherman had demanded the surrender of Savannah, which being refused, heavy fighting had been going on all day Sunday. Passengers from the South who reached Raleigh yesterday, report that Sherman had been repulsed at Savannah.

Up to Monday, 10 o'clock, telegraphic communication was intact to Hardeeville, five miles from the Savannah River, on the line of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 13th, says:

We are still without authentic news from Savannah. A cheering report was in general circulation Monday, stating that a heavy fight had taken place at the junction of the Savannah and Central Railroads on Sunday, resulting in the defeat of the enemy's forces with heavy loss. No confirmation of this report was received up to a late hour last evening. The most reliable information received states that there has been considerable skirmishing and fighting at different points near the city, but no particulars are given. It is still believed that Sherman is endeavoring to edge down along the Ogeechee river to Genesis Point or Brunswick.

A friend writing from Poozalgoo, December 11, gives the following account of affairs, in that quarter:

"The wires towards Savannah have been cut and we have therefore no definite news. An engineer from Savannah river says the road is cut between it and Savannah. We have had no communication with Savannah yesterday or to-day. Heavy firing was heard this morning in that direction, supposed to be our gunboats shelling the enemy at or near the railroad bridge.

"Two regiments of the enemy are reported at Mackey's Point. Our troops are in fine spirits. The latest news from Savannah is favorable. Sherman has passed Sister's Ferry, and is going down towards the city."

It was also reported yesterday that the bridge over the Savannah river had been burned.

It is stated in the Augusta papers of the 13th, that the Yankees have possession of the Savannah, Albany and Gulf Railroad, and also of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad bridge over the Savannah river.

"We have no doubt the struggle at Savannah has been going on for a day or two. The Georgia papers seem to be confident of our ability to hold the city and defeat Sherman. In a day or two probably, we shall know the result of the contest, which we believe will be favorable to our side."

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. E. Tinsman, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Savannah.

RICHMOND, Dec. 15.—The Richmond evening *Whig*, says, official information received this morning states that the enemy stormed and carried Fort McAlister on the Ogeechee yesterday.

From East Tennessee.

LYNCHBURG, Dec. 14.—Passengers by the western train to-night, report a raid on the Virginia and Tennessee road at Bristol. The enemy, supposed to be a portion of Burbridge's command from Beam's Station, advanced rapidly and entered the town at five o'clock this morning, and destroyed a considerable quantity of Government stores. An engine and train on the East Tennessee and Eastern broad passenger train on the Virginia and Tennessee road was captured between Bristol and Abingdon. No positive intelligence of the enemy's numbers, but supposed to be five or six thousand, a portion of whom are said yet to occupy the place. A body of the enemy returning towards Beam's Station, encountered our forces, at Zolliesford, a station on East Tennessee road, 9 miles west of Bristol, where a fight was said to be progressing at last accounts.

From Gen Hood's Army.

RICHMOND, Dec. 13.—The following was received to-day: Headquarters Army Tennessee, six miles from Nashville, Dec. 8th, via Mobile, Dec. 9.—Hood, J. A. Hood: About four p. m. on the 30th we attacked the enemy at Franklin and drove them from their centre line of temporary works into their inner line, which they evacuated during night, leaving their dead and wounded in our possession, and retired to Nashville closely pursued by our cavalry. We captured several stands of colors and about one thousand prisoners. Our troops fought with great gallantry.

We have to lament the loss of many gallant officers and brave men. Maj. Gen. Cleburne, Brig. Gen. Jno. Williams, Adams, Galt, Stahl, and Granberry killed; Maj. Gen. John Brown, Brig. Gens. Carter, Manigault, Quarles, Cockrell and Scott wounded. J. B. Hood, Gen. Gordon was captured.

(Signed) J. B. HOOD, Gen.

Subsequent telegram from Hood says, our loss in officers is excessively large in proportion to the loss of men.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Dec. 15.—Northern papers of the 13th received. A Nashville telegram of the 13th only gives the details of the fight near Murfreesboro' between the division and Milroy. A Louisville telegram of the 13th, says Gen. Lyon crossed the Cumberland river on Saturday, with twenty-five hundred men, moving towards Hopkinsville. A Cairo telegram says Lyon captured a transport twenty miles above Fort Donelson and used her for crossing the river. The boat was loaded with freight and was burned, after the rebels crossed. This telegram says Lyon's forces are estimated at four thousand.

Breckinridge is reported at Sparta, Tenn., with ten thousand men.

The steamer *Donagel*, from Port Royal on the 7th, arrived at Philadelphia, with news of the destruction of Pontaligo bridge by the Yankee forces. On the 6th, Foster's scouts had communicated with Sherman's forces, which were marching on Savannah.

Farragut has arrived in New York.

Rosecrans will continue the force destined to operate in the rear of Hood.

In the Yankee Senate, Davis submitted lengthy joint resolutions for the restoration of peace and union, which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed. The resolutions propose a Convention of all the States, to which shall be referred eleven amendments of the Constitution, confirming the New England states into one, another providing for the election of President from the free and slave States.

Gold 233 3/4.

Confederate States Congress.

RICHMOND, Dec. 15.—The Senate passed the House bill, with amendment, to define and punish conspiracy against the Confederate States. In the House, the joint resolution for recess was indefinitely postponed. The conscription and currency bills were further discussed until adjournment.

Despatches uncalled for remaining in the Telegraph Office, Dec. 15th—Mrs. Louisa Gully; Mrs. Mary Lee.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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A GOOD CITY RESIDENCE;
For which a liberal price will be paid.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
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The Spring Session of this School opens on the 2d Monday in January. Tuition \$150 per Session. Board can be had on reasonable terms. Address the Principal for particulars, Tally-ho, Granville county, N. C. T. H. HORNOR,
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Several vacant Rooms to let with or without furniture. Address Box 261, Raleigh Post Office, de 16-424.

OXFORD CLASSICAL AND
MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.
J. H. HORNOR, Principal.
The next session of this School will open the 1st day of February.
Oxford, N. C. Dec. 16, '64 424

FOR SALE.

A No. 1 English "HUNTER'S WATCH"—Gold—made on chronometer principles, by Bennett of Chesapeake, London, manufacturer of chronometers for the English Navy. The watch is in perfect order, new and with an elegant gold chain, seal, &c. Apply to

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
RALEIGH, N. C.
RIGHT REV. THOS. ATKINSON, D. D., Visitor.

REV. ALBERT SMEDS, D. D., Rector.
The next Term will commence Feb. 1st 1865, and continue twenty weeks. Price of board, fuel, and lights, \$1000 per Term. For particulars, apply to the Rector. de 16-424

NORTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEER-NAVY COMPANY.
Since our Agent has gone abroad to purchase a Vessel for the Company, frequent inquiries have been made, and a disposition manifested on the part of the public